

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.8080, -35.7110,
-30.1350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.8080, -35.7110,
-30.1350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005229
RGB	0, 82, 41
RGB Percent	0%, 32%, 16%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6783, 0.8393
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.50, 0.68
HSL	150°, 100%, 16%
HSV	150°, 100%, 32%
XYZ	3.4196, 6.1997, 3.1117
YIQ	52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

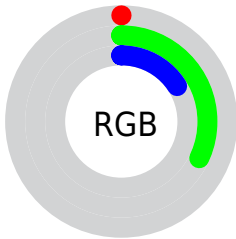
Format	Color
RYB	0, 55, 82
Decimal	21033
CIELab	29.91, -32.83, 18.01
CIELCh	30, 37.443, 151.251
Yxy	6.1997, 0.2686, 0.4870
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278211113 (0xFF005229)
YUV	52.8080, -5.8213, -46.3126
Hunter-Lab	24.8991, -19.0584, 10.0198

Details

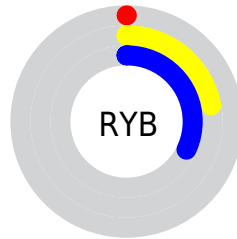
The YIQ color **52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **29.1920, 35.7110, 30.1350**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.2390, -26.6790, -28.6230**, and **21.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.6560, -32.2270, -27.1950**.

Distribution



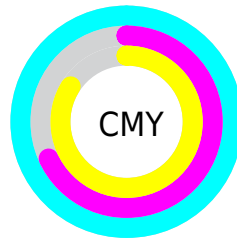
- Red (0%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.8080, -35.7110,
-30.1350

■ 52.8080, -35.7110,
-30.1350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.3260, -22.3700,
-24.1140

■ 106.2390,
-26.6790, -28.6230

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 132.7120,
-26.6330, -29.4570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 159.4840,
-25.9910, -30.0790


■ 186.6580,
-26.5410, -31.1250


■ 215.2450,
-26.8160, -31.6480


■ 233.7390,


-22.0950, -23.5910


 245.7160,
-14.1200, -8.4240


 52.8080, -35.7110,
-30.1350

 55.6560, -32.2270,
-27.1950

 58.5040, -28.7430,
-24.2550

 61.6510, -24.6630,
-21.1030

 64.4990, -21.1790,
-18.1630

 67.4610, -18.0160,
-14.9120

■ 70.3090, -14.5320,
-11.9720

■ 73.1570, -11.0480,
-9.0320

■ 76.3040, -6.9680,
-5.8800

■ 79.1520, -3.4840,
-2.9400

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



63.3540, 6.7900, -23.9460



52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



57.4020, -45.8910, -21.8510

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



57.5570, -61.4840, 1.9400



68.5560, 45.7090, 14.1330

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



29.1920, 35.7110, 30.1350

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



69.1120, 38.6920, 25.6680



52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



71.6020, -12.6580, 20.1580

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



61.3410, -61.1160, -4.7320



71.7430, 17.9220, 27.6340



68.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



59.6820, -52.3110, -15.6310



71.7430, 17.9220, 27.6340



68.4190, 44.8370, 18.9250

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



95.6080, -13.9360, -11.7600



60.6920, 2.4820, -33.9820



46.8800, -8.7100, -7.3500



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350



68.8510, -46.4380, -39.4780



57.3680, -48.5510, -17.6950



39.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



67.5630, -45.5670, -38.7430



149.4080, -101.0360, -85.2600

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



29.1920, 35.7110, 30.1350



38.1490, 46.4380, 39.4780



24.6320, 48.5510, 17.6950



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



37.3230, 45.8880, 38.4320



82.5920, 101.0360, 85.2600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

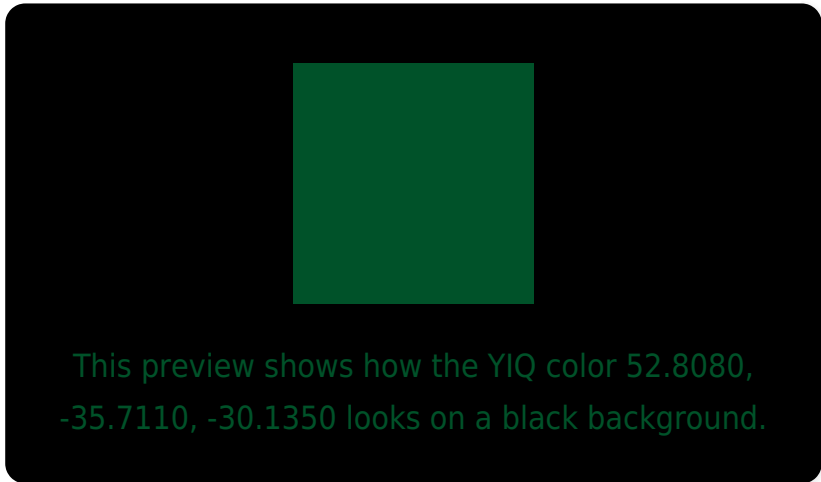
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.8080, -35.7110,

-30.1350.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Protanopia

69.2170, 15.0860, -9.0900

Deuteranopia

70.4610, 17.5150, -3.5490



Tritanopia

64.0440, -29.6630, -7.5750

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Protanomaly

63.3070, -3.0230, -16.8070

Deuteranomaly

64.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470

Tritanomaly

60.1050, -31.6330, -15.9290

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.3200, -13.0650, -11.0250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(0, 82, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 82, 41)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 82, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 82, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(0, 82, 41) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 82, 41) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 82, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 82, 41); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 82, 41); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 82, 41) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.8080, -35.7110, -30.1350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 82, 41) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 82,  
41) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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